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| 10/645,821 | 08/20/2003 | Jamey Graham | 15358-006520US | 7875 |

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| 20350   7590   03/09/2007<br>TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP<br>TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER<br>EIGHTH FLOOR<br>SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834 | **EXAMINER**<br>VUU, HENRY |

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|---|---|
| 2179 | |

| SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE | MAIL DATE | DELIVERY MODE |
|---|---|---|
| 3 MONTHS | 03/09/2007 | PAPER |

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

| | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|---|---|---|
| **Office Action Summary** | 10/645,821 | GRAHAM ET AL. |
| | Examiner | Art Unit |
| | Henry Vuu | 2179 |

-- *The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address* --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 August 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.    2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-69* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-69* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 August 2003* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All  b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102*

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 – 7, 10 – 13, 15 – 20, 23 – 30, 33 – 36, 38 – 43, 46 – 53, 56 – 59, 61 –

66, and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Tonomura et al.

(Patent No. 5,576,950).

With regard to independent claim 1, Tonomura et al. teaches:

A computer-implement method of accessing a portion of recorded information using a

paper document (see e.g., Fig. 12A and col. 5, lines 22 – 31; i.e., scanner 52 is used to

scan a bar code associated with images on output paper 33), the method comprising:

receiving information indicative of selection (see e.g., Fig. 12A and col. 5, lines 23 – 30;

i.e., scanner 52 is used to select desired images) of one or more identifiers from a first

set of identifiers printed on the paper document (see e.g., Fig. 12A and col. 11, lines 57

– 61; i.e., images 41 corresponds to one or more identifiers in a first set of identifiers

printed on paper 33); determining one or more time ranges based upon the one or more

identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., information such as time

code is displayed with associated image), each time range having a start time and an

end time (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., the current positional time of

the image and the time width to the next image representation corresponds to a start

and end time); and determining portions of the recorded information corresponding to the one or more time ranges (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., the time width to the next image representation corresponds to determining portions of the recorded information associated with time ranges), wherein a portion of recorded information corresponding to a time range comprises information from the recorded information occurring between the start time and end time associated with the time range (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., each image 41 has a corresponding current position time and time width to the next image representation).

With regard to dependent claim 2, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein: the recorded information comprises information of a first type (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., information of a first type corresponds to the current positional time and the time width to the next image representation) and information of a second type (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B, and col. 5, lines 18 – 21; i.e., information of a second type corresponds to audio signal AS, wherein audio signal AS is associated with additional information 42); the one or more time ranges includes a first time range (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 11, lines 57 – 60; i.e., the first time range corresponds to the top left image representation 41, wherein image representation 41 are arranged on paper 33 from left to right and from top to bottom in the order of occurrence of events); and determining portions of the recorded information (see e.g., col. 12, lines 14 – 21; i.e., each image representation 41 includes additional information 42, wherein addiction information 42 is represented in text or graphical form) comprises determining at least one of information of the first type (see e.g., Fig. 12A –

12B and col. 12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., information of a first type corresponds to additional

information 42 representing current positional time and the time width to the next image

representation) and information of the second type (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B, and col. 5,

lines 18 – 21; i.e., information of a second type corresponds to audio signal AS, wherein

audio signal AS is associated with additional information 42) from the recorded

information occurring between the start time and end time associated with the first time

range (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 11, lines 57 – 60; i.e., the top left image

representation 42 is scanned using scanner 52 to obtain information of the first time

range).

With regard to dependent claim 3, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 2 wherein the information of the first type is video information (see

e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., information of a first type

corresponds to the current positional time and the time width to the next image

representation, wherein time information represents video information) and the

information of the second type is at least one of audio information (see e.g., Fig. 12A –

12B, and col. 5, lines 18 – 21; i.e., information of a second type corresponds to audio

signal AS, wherein audio signal AS is associated with additional information 42) and

closed-caption text information (see e.g., col. 14, lines 30 – 32; i.e., video player 58

associated with additional information 42 can include closed-caption information).

With regard to dependent claim 4, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein: the one or more identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 12A; i.e., the

one or more identifiers corresponds to the plurality of additional information 42 printed

on output paper 33) selected (see e.g., Fig. 12a – 12B; i.e., section corresponds to

using scanner 52) from the first set of identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 11 – 12B; i.e., depicted

in Fig. 11 are a plurality of output paper 33, wherein the first page of the output paper 33

and associated image representation 41 with additional information 42 corresponds to

the first set of identifiers) comprise a first identifier (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B; i.e., the

first identifier corresponds to additional information 42 associated with the first top left

image representation 41); determining the one or more time ranges based upon the one

or more identifiers (see e.g., col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e., additional information 42

contains information such as time code, time of current position of image representation

41, or the time width of to the next representation) comprises determining a first time

(see e.g., col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e., first time corresponds to the current time position of

image representation 41) and a second time (see e.g., col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e.,

second time corresponds to the time width to the next image representation 41)

associated with the first identifier (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 – 15; i.e., the

first identifier corresponds to top left image representation with associated additional

information 42); and determining the portions of the recorded information corresponding

to the one or more time ranges (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 14, lines 62 – 64; i.e.,

scanner 52 scans additional information 42 of associated image representation 41 to

obtain a summary of the image) comprises determining a portion of the recorded

information occurring between the first time and second time (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B;

i.e., determination of a portion of recorded information is accomplished by using

scanner 52 to scan additional information 42) associated with the first identifier (see

e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B; i.e., the first identifier corresponds to the top left image

representation 41).

With regard to dependent claim 5, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein: the one or more identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B

and col. 14, line 51; i.e., the one or more identifiers corresponds to additional

information 42, wherein the additional information 42 corresponds to a bar code used by

scanner 52 for identifying a segment of a video) selected from the first set of identifiers

(see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B; i.e., the first set of identifiers corresponds to the plurality of

image representation 41 printed on output paper 33) comprise a first identifier (see e.g.,

col. 11, lines 57 – 31; i.e., the image representation 41 associated with additional

information 42 represents identifiers, wherein the first identifier is arranged from left to

right and from top to bottom in the order of time, in which the top left image

representation 41 represents the first identifier) and a second identifier (see e.g., col.

11, lines 57 – 31; i.e., the second identifier corresponds to any subsequent images that

can be scanned by scanner 52); determining the one or more time ranges based upon

the one or more identifiers comprises (see e.g., col. 12, lines 14 – 21; i.e., scanner 52 is

used to scan additional information 42 for determining the video segment for replay,

wherein scanning the first or subsequent image representation 41 and associated

additional information 42 will result in the system determining a start and end time):

determining a time associated with the first identifier (see e.g., col. 14, lines 53 – 64;

i.e., scanner 52 scans additional information 42 to determine the current position and

time width associated with the image representation 41 in order to replay a short moving

image and sound); and determining a time associated with the second identifier (see

e.g., col. 14, lines 53 – 64; i.e., scanner 52 scans additional information 42 of

subsequent image representation 41 to determine the current position and time width

associated with image representation 41 in order to replay the corresponding video

segment); determining the portions of the recorded information corresponding to the

one or more time ranges comprises determining a portion of the recorded information

occurring between the time associated with the first identifier and the time associated

with the second identifier (see e.g., col. 14, lines 62 – 64; i.e., to get the summary of the

image representation 41 and temporarily replaying short moving images and sound,

video player 58 determines the start and end time of each image representation 41 by

scanning additional information 42).

With regard to dependent claim 6, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 5 wherein the first identifier is selected after the second identifier

(see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 3, lines 11 – 18; i.e., the user is able to select an

image representation 41 by scanning additional information 42 in any order, for

instance, the user can scan image representation 41 on column 4, line 1 of output paper

33 depicted in Fig. 12A, which corresponds to a second identifier, and then select the

top left image representation 42 after the video segment has finished replaying).

With regard to dependent claim 7, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 5 wherein the first identifier is selected before the second identifier

(see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 3, lines 11 – 18; i.e., the user is able to select an

image representation 41 by scanning additional information 42 in any order, for

instance, the user can scan the top left image representation 41 of output paper 33

depicted in Fig. 12A, which corresponds to a first identifier, and then select the image

representation 41 on column 4, line 1 after the video segment has finished replaying).

With regard to dependent claim 10, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1 wherein: the identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 –

15; i.e., identifiers corresponds to additional information 42) in the first set of identifiers

(see e.g., Fig. 11; i.e., the first set of identifiers corresponds to image representation 41

on the first page of output paper 33) are barcodes (see e.g., col. 12, lines 21 – 23; i.e.,

addition information 42 is expressed by bar codes); and receiving information indicative

of selection of the one or more identifiers from the first set (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and

col. 14, lines 53 – 60; i.e., scanner 52 is used to readout additional information 42) of

identifiers comprises reading at least one barcode from the paper document using a

barcode reader (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 14, lines 46 – 60).

With regard to dependent claim 11, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1 further comprising: receiving information indicative of selection of

one or more identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 14, lines 53 – 60; i.e., scanner

52 is used to readout additional information 42 of a corresponding image representation

41 displayed on output paper 33) from a second set of identifiers printed on the paper

document (see e.g., Fig. 6, Fig. 11, and col. 12, lines 23 – 28; i.e., the second set of

identifiers corresponds to a second output paper 33 containing a plurality of image

representation 41 and additional information 42, wherein depicted in Fig. 11 are a

plurality of output paper 33, which is a continuation of the first output paper 33 with

equal attributes and functionality); determining one or more operations based upon the

one or more identifiers selected from the second set of identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 11 and

col. 15, lines 41 – 43; i.e., the additional information 42 and image representation 41

printed on a second page of output paper 33, is scanned by scanner 52 and used to

access and replay the associated video image, wherein the operation corresponds to

replaying the video image); and performing at least one operation from the one or more

operations on a portion of the recorded information (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col.

15, lines 41 – 43; i.e., performing an operation corresponds to using scanner 52 to

access and replay the video images) corresponding to at least one time range (see e.g.,

Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e., at least one time range corresponds to each

image representation 41 having an associated additional information 42, wherein each

additional information 42 has the current time position and time width to the next image)

from the one or more time ranges (see e.g., Fig. 11; i.e., each image representation 41

has an associated additional information 42).

With regard to dependent claim 12, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 11 wherein performing the at least one operation comprises

outputting the portion of the recorded information (see e.g., col. 14, lines 53 – 64; i.e.,

each image representation 41 has an associated additional information 42, wherein

scanner 52 scans the bar code for additional information 42, and a summary of the

image is replayed by video interface 62) corresponding to the at least one time range

from the one or more time ranges (see e.g., col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e., each image

representation 41 on output page 33 has an associated additional information 42, wherein the current position and time width to the next image is displayed).

With regard to dependent claim 13, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 11 wherein performing the at least one operation comprises communicating the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the at least one time range to a recipient (see e.g., col. 14, lines 53 – 64; i.e., a short moving image and sound is replayed to the user, wherein the short moving image replayed to the user corresponds to a segment of an overall video).

With regard to dependent claim 15, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 13 wherein communicating the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the at least one time range (see e.g., col. 15, lines 15 – 30; i.e., the additional information 42 can be divided and character recognition can be done to access individual image representation 41) to the recipient comprises communicating the portion of the recorded information via facsimile (see e.g., col. 15, lines 65 – 67; i.e., video access can be achieved by facsimile).

With regard to dependent claim 16, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 11 wherein performing the at least one operation comprises deleting the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the at least one time range from the recorded information (see e.g., col. 8, lines 50 – 57; i.e., defective image representations can be removed from candidates for selection in printing output paper 33).

With regard to dependent claim 17, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 11 wherein performing the at least one operation (see e.g., col. 13, lines 46 – 48; i.e., the operation corresponds to the users ability to change the size and number of representative images of output paper 33) comprises printing a representation of the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the at least one time range on a paper medium to generate a second paper document (see e.g., col. 12, lines 29 – 33; i.e., the user is able to change the number of representative images, therefore printing out a second output paper 33).

With regard to dependent claim 18, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 11 wherein performing the at least one operation comprises storing the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the at least one time range (see e.g., col. 16, lines 1 – 3; i.e., the event occurrence information is stored in a video medium, wherein the event occurrence information corresponds to a portion of the recorded information and associated additional information).

With regard to dependent claim 19, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 1 further comprising: receiving information indicative of selection of one or more identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 14, lines 53 – 60; i.e., scanner 52 is used to readout additional information 42 of a corresponding image representation 41 displayed on output paper 33) from a second set of identifiers printed on the paper document (see e.g., Fig. 6, Fig. 11, and col. 12, lines 23 – 28; i.e., the second set of identifiers corresponds to a second output paper 33 containing a plurality of image representation 41 and additional information 42, wherein depicted in Fig. 11 are a plurality of output paper 33, which is a continuation of the first output paper 33 with

equal attributes and functionality); determining one or more operations based upon the

one or more identifiers from the second set of identifiers (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 15,

lines 41 – 43; i.e., the additional information 42 and image representation 41 printed on

a second page of output paper 33, is scanned by scanner 52 and used to access and

replay the associated video image, wherein the operation corresponds to replaying the

video image); and performing at least one operation from the one or more operations on

portions of the recorded information (see e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B and col. 15, lines 41 – 43;

i.e., performing an operation on a portion of the recorded information corresponds to

using scanner 52 to access and replay the video images) corresponding to the one or

more time ranges (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e., at least one time

range corresponds to each image representation 41 having an associated additional

information 42, wherein each additional information 42 has the current time position and

time width to the next image).

With regard to dependent claim 20, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 19 wherein performing the at least one operation comprises

ranking the one or more time ranges (see e.g., col. 9, lines 7 – 18; i.e., each image is

ranked on synchronization signals and a predetermined weighted threshold value of "1"

or "0", in which when an event is not detected or if it does not satisfy the image

extraction condition, the system will continue to capture the next frame to create a video

segment, wherein the time range corresponds to a video segment of an overall video)

based upon contents of the portions of the recorded information (see e.g., col. 9, lines

54 – 57; i.e., the image representation 41 is a portion of the overall video, wherein the

image extraction for printing image representations 41 on output paper 33 is based on

the predetermined weighted threshold value) corresponding to the one or more time

ranges (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e., each image representation 41

having an associated additional information 42, wherein each additional information 42

has the current time position and time width to the next image).

With regard to dependent claim 21, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 20 wherein ranking the one or more time ranges comprises: for

each time range in the one or more time ranges, determining relevance of the portion of

the recorded information corresponding to the time range to a user-specified criterion;

and ranking the one or more time ranges based upon the relevance of the portions of

the recorded information corresponding to the time ranges to the user-specified

criterion.

With regard to dependent claim 23, Tonomura et al. teaches:

The method of claim 19 wherein performing the at least one operation comprises

grouping the one or more time ranges (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col. 12, lines 14 –19; i.e.,

additional information 42 has a time range, such as a start time and end width of a video

segment) into one or more groups (see e.g., Fig. 11; i.e., image representation 41 is

associated with additional information 42, wherein each image representation is

grouped on a plurality of output paper 33) based upon contents (see e.g., col. 9, lines

54 – 65; i.e., layout on output paper 33 is based on capturing related frames) of the

portions of the recorded information corresponding to the one or more time ranges (see

e.g., col. 8, lines 58 – 67).

With regard to independent claim 24, claim 24 differs from claim 1 only in that claim 24 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 1. Thus, claim 24 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 1 above.

With regard to dependent claim 25, claim 25 differs from claim 2 only in that claim 25 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 2. Thus, claim 25 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 2 above.

With regard to dependent claim 26, claim 26 differs from claim 3 only in that claim 26 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 3. Thus, claim 26 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 3 above.

With regard to dependent claim 27, claim 27 differs from claim 4 only in that claim 27 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e.,

system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 4. Thus, claim 27 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 4 above.

With regard to dependent claim 28, claim 28 differs from claim 5 only in that claim 28 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 5. Thus, claim 28 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 5 above. ·

With regard to dependent claim 29, claim 29 differs from claim 6 only in that claim 29 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 6. Thus, claim 29 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 6 above.

With regard to dependent claim 30, claim 30 differs from claim 7 only in that claim 30 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 7. Thus, claim 30 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 7 above.

With regard to dependent claim 33, claim 33 differs from claim 10 only in that claim 33 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7;

i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 10. Thus, claim 33 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 10 above.

With regard to dependent claim 34, claim 34 differs from claim 11 only in that claim 34 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 11. Thus, claim 34 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 11 above.

With regard to dependent claim 35, claim 35 differs from claim 12 only in that claim 35 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 12. Thus, claim 35 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 12 above.

With regard to dependent claim 36, claim 36 differs from claim 13 only in that claim 36 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 13. Thus, claim 36 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 13 above.

With regard to dependent claim 38, claim 38 differs from claim 15 only in that claim 38 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 15. Thus, claim 38 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 15 above.

With regard to dependent claim 39, claim 39 differs from claim 16 only in that claim 39 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 16. Thus, claim 39 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 16 above.

With regard to dependent claim 40, claim 40 differs from claim 17 only in that claim 40 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 17. Thus, claim 40 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 17 above.

With regard to dependent claim 41, claim 41 differs from claim 18 only in that claim 41 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e.,

system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 18. Thus, claim 41 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 18 above.

With regard to dependent claim 42, claim 42 differs from claim 19 only in that claim 42 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 19. Thus, claim 42 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 19 above.

With regard to dependent claim 43, claim 43 differs from claim 20 only in that claim 43 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 20. Thus, claim 43 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 20 above.

With regard to dependent claim 46, claim 46 differs from claim 23 only in that claim 46 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 23. Thus, claim 46 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 23 above.

With regard to dependent claim 47:

Claim 47 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 24 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 48:

Claim 48 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 25 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 49:

Claim 49 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 26 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 50:

Claim 50 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 27 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 51:

Claim 51 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 28 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 52:

Claim 52 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 29 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 53:

Claim 53 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 30 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 56:

Claim 56 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 33 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 57:

Claim 57 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 34 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 58:

Claim 58 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 35 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 59:

Claim 59 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 36 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 61:

Claim 61 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 38 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 62:

Claim 62 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 39 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 63:

Claim 63 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 40 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 64:

Claim 64 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 41 above,

and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 65:

Claim 65 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 42 above,

and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 66:

Claim 66 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 43 above,

and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 69:

Claim 69 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 46 above,

and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.


### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 8, 9, 31, 32, 54, and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Tonomura et al. (Patent No. 5,576,950) in view of Perttunen et al.

(Patent No. 5,939,699).

With regard to claim 8, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 1 as

previously discussed above. Tonomura et al. teaches the one or more identifiers (see

e.g., Fig. 12A; i.e., the one or more identifiers corresponds to the plurality of additional

information 42 printed on output paper 33) selected (see e.g., Fig. 12a – 12B; i.e.,

section corresponds to using scanner 52) from the first set of identifiers (see e.g., Fig.

11 – 12B; i.e., depicted in Fig. 11 are a plurality of output paper 33, wherein the first

page of the output paper 33 and associated image representation 41 with additional

information 42 corresponds to the first set of identifiers) comprise a first identifier (see

e.g., Fig. 12A – 12B; i.e., the first identifier corresponds to additional information 42

associated with the first top left image representation 41), determining the one or more

time associated with the first identifier (see e.g., col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e., additional

information 42 contains information such as time code, time of current position of image

representation 41, or the time width of to the next representation), determining a time

associated with the first identifier (see e.g., col. 14, lines 53 – 64; i.e., scanner 52 scans

additional information 42 to determine the current position and time width associated

with the image representation 41 in order to replay a short moving image and sound),

determining a first time range based upon the first identifier (see e.g., Fig. 11 and col.

12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., information such as time code is displayed with associated

image), a start time and end time is associated with the first identifier (see e.g., Fig. 11

and col. 12, lines 14 – 23; i.e., the current positional time of the image and the time

width to the next image representation corresponds to a start and end time), but does

not specifically mention a start time of the first time is determined by subtracting a first

amount of time from the time associated with the first identifier and an end time of the

first time range is determined by adding a second amount of time to the time associated

with the first identifier, and determining a first portion of the recorded information

corresponding to the first time range, wherein the first portion occurs between the start

time and end time associated with the first time range. Perttunen et al. teaches a start

time (see e.g., Fig. 4 and col. 6, lines 18 – 35; i.e., first bar of bar code) of the first time

range (see e.g., Fig. 4; i.e., entire bar code depicted in Fig. 4) is determined by

subtracting a first amount of time (see e.g., col. 6, lines 19 – 35; i.e., removing and

shifting at least one bar and appending to the first end at least one bar to the displayed

bar code) from the time associated with the first identifier (see e.g., Fig. 4 – Fig. 5 and

col. 6, lines 23 – 35; i.e., right most bar is appended to left most end of displayed bar

code) and an end time of the first time range is determined by adding a second amount

of time (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 6, lines 23 – 35; i.e., removing or shifting at least one

bar and appending the at least one bar to the end of the displayed bar code) to the time

associated with the first identifier (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col. 6, lines 19 – 35), and

determining a first portion of the recorded information corresponding to the first time

range (see e.g., col. 6, lines 36 – 49; i.e., a scanning device, such as a wand, is used to

determine the portion of recorded information), wherein the first portion occurs between

the start time and end time associated with the first time range (see e.g., Fig. 5 and col.

19 – 35; i.e., the bar appended to the displayed bar code will display recorded

information between the start and end of the bar code). Therefore, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to

incorporate the one or more identifiers selected from the first set of identifiers of

Tonomura et al. with the a start time of the first time is determined by subtracting a first

amount of time from the time associated with the first identifier and an end time of the

first time range is determined by adding a second amount of time to the time associated

with the first identifier, and determining a first portion of the recorded information

corresponding to the first time range, wherein the first portion occurs between the start

time and end time associated with the first time range of Perttunen et al. because it

allows bar codes to be periodically updated to encode updated data (see e.g., col. 2,

lines 10 – 15).

 With regard to claim 9, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 9 as

previously discussed above. Tonomura et al. does not specifically mention the first

amount of time and the second amount of time are user-configurable. Perttunen et al.

teaches the first amount of time and the second amount of time are user-configurable

(see e.g., col. 4, lines 39 – 41). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the one or more

identifiers selected from the first set of identifiers of Tonomura et al. with the first

amount of time and the second amount of time are user-configurable of Perttunen et al.

because it allows bar codes to be periodically updated to encode updated data (see

e.g., col. 2, lines 10 – 15).

 With regard to dependent claim 31, claim 31 differs from claim 8 only in that

claim 31 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7;

i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation

program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e.,

system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 8. Thus, claim 31 is analyzed as

previously discussed with respect to claim 8 above.

With regard to dependent claim 32, claim 32 differs from claim 9 only in

that claim 32 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9,

line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e.,

operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 –

11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 9. Thus, claim 32 is

analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 9 above.

With regard to dependent claim 54:

Claim 54 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 31

above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 55:

Claim 69 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 9

above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.


Claims 14, 37, and 60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Tonomura et al. (Patent No. 5,576,950) in view of Knowles et al.

(Patent No. 5,869,819).

With regards to dependent claim 14, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim

13 as previously discussed above. Tonomura et al. teaches communicating a portion of

the recorded information corresponding to at least one time range to a recipient (see

e.g., col. 14, lines 53 – 64; i.e., a short moving image and sound is replayed to the user, wherein the short moving image, by way of scanning additional image 42, a short segment is replayed to the user which corresponds to a segment of an overall video), but does not specifically mention communicating recorded information via electronic mail addressed to the recipient. Knowles et al. teaches communicating recorded information via electronic mail addressed to the recipient (see e.g., col. 4, lines 34 – 42 and col. 16, lines 25 – 33; i.e., compiled information storage file representing a composed menu can be electronically transmitted to a client by e-mail over the internet). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate teaches communicating a portion of the recorded information corresponding to at least one time range to a recipient of Tonomura et al. with communicating recorded information via electronic mail addressed to the recipient of Knowles et al. because the e-mail encoded bar code sent to a recipient can be printed out, wherein by using a bar code scanner enables a user to easily retrieve bar code data (see e.g., col. 16, lines 33 – 36).

With regard to dependent claim 37, claim 37 differs from claim 14 only in that claim 37 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 14. Thus, claim 37 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 14 above.

With regard to dependent claim 60:

Claim 60 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 37 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.


Claims 21, 22, 44, 45, 67, 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tonomura et al. (Patent No. 5,576,950). In view of Swaminathan et al. (Publication No. 2002/0066782)

With regard to dependent claim 21, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim 20 as previously discussed above. Tonomura et al. teaches ranking one or more time ranges (see e.g., col. 8, lines 58 – 67 and col. 9, lines 1 – 6; i.e., each image representation 41 is associated with a start time and an end time, wherein each image representation 41 is ranked by a threshold value, such as "1" or "0"), for each time range in the one or more time ranges (see e.g., col. 12, lines 14 – 19; i.e., each image representation 41 has an associated additional information 42, wherein the information corresponds to a start time and end time of a video segment), determining relevance of the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the time range (see e.g., col. 8, lines 58 – 67 and col. 9, lines 1 – 6; i.e., relevance of an image representation 41 is based on a threshold value and a weighted mean, wherein each image representation 41 has a time range, such as a start time and a end time of each video segment), but does not specifically mention a user specified criterion. Swaminathan et al. teaches determining relevance of the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the time range (see e.g., para. [0154]; i.e., media clips are associated with bar code 42, therefore a time range is associated with each media segment) to a user specified

criterion (see e.g., Fig. 4 and para. [0102]; i.e., list 46 is a result of the user selecting

certain criteria regarding the type of remote data within written description 44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to incorporate ranking one or more time ranges and determining

relevance of the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the time range of

Tonomura et al. with determining relevance of the portion of the recorded information

corresponding to the time range to a user specified criterion of Swaminathan et al.

because scanning a bar code to review a video clip is simpler and faster than using a

computer to search for the particular clip of interest (see e.g., para. [0154], lines 13 –

15).

With regard to dependent claim 22, this claim is analyzed with respect to claim

21 as previously discussed above. Tonomura et al. teaches the respective limitation

discussed above, but does not specifically mention the user specified criterion identifies

a topic of interest. Swaminathan et al. teaches mention the user specified criterion

identifies a topic of interest (see e.g., para. [0102], lines 7 – 10; i.e., the criteria is

regulated by the user by selecting certain criteria regarding the type of remote data

desired). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the

time the invention was made to incorporate ranking one or more time ranges and

determining relevance of the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the

time range of Tonomura et al. with the user specified criterion identifying a topic of

interest of Swaminathan et al. because scanning a bar code to review a video clip is

simpler and faster than using a computer to search for the particular clip of interest (see e.g., para. [0154], lines 13 – 15).

With regard to dependent claim 44, claim 44 differs from claim 21 only in that claim 44 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 21. Thus, claim 44 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 21 above.

With regard to dependent claim 45, claim 45 differs from claim 22 only in that claim 44 is an system claim using a computer-readable medium (see e.g., col. 9, line7; i.e., memory) containing executable instructions (see e.g., col. 5, line 66; i.e., operation program) that when executed causes a processor (see e.g., col. 4, lines 6 – 11; i.e., system A and system B) to perform the steps of claim 22. Thus, claim 45 is analyzed as previously discussed with respect to claim 22 above.

With regard to dependent claim 67:

Claim 67 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 44 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

With regard to dependent claim 68:

Claim 68 incorporates substantially similar subject matter as claimed in claim 45 above, and are respectfully rejected along the same rationale.

## Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art Patent No. 6,535,639 can be applicable and pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Prior art disclosed by Uchihachi et al. teaches a method and system for segmenting a video into relevant and desired frames, wherein the frame is printed on a printed document with an associated bar code, in which the bar code contains information, such as start and end time of a video clip, that can be scanned by a bar code scanner to view the desired portion of a video.
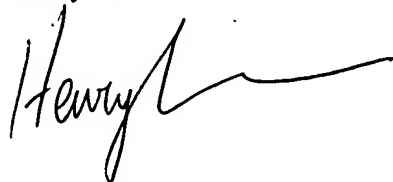
## *Inquiries*

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry Vuu whose telephone number is (571) 270-1048. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on (571) 272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.
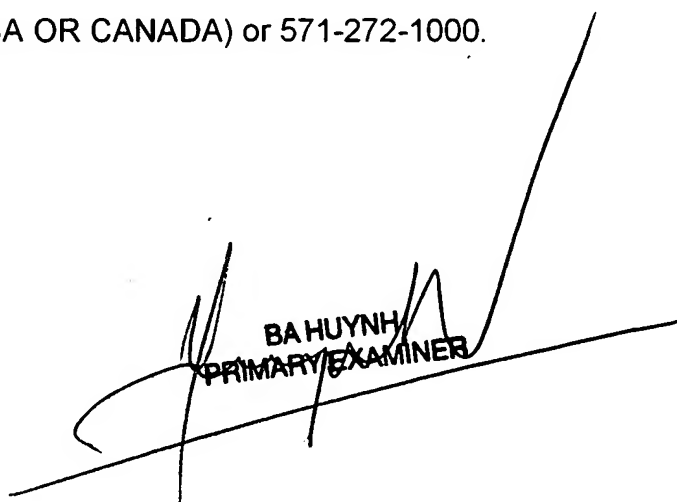
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Henry Vuu

2/27/2007

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER